

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	One insertion.	Two insertions.	Three insertions.	Four insertions.	Five insertions.	Six insertions.	Seven insertions.	Eight insertions.	Nine insertions.	Ten insertions.
First column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Second column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Third column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Fourth column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Fifth column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Sixth column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Seventh column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Eighth column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Ninth column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Tenth column.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75

The following poem we copy from the New York World. The signature, to say nothing of the force and felicity of the satire, indicates that the production comes from the same hand that produced "The Devil's Delight," which our readers, we are sure, have not forgotten:

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

A SONG OF G. C. G.

To the lords of misrule "let us have peace." In accepting Chalmers' unanimous vote: "On your radical platform with Colfax I stand, And how to the people my hat in my hand; Their will I'll obey in what I do, Let them only erect me, and hilly for you! But I weary of strife, like Ulysses of Greece, And my fondness position is "Let us have Peace."

What is Peace? Who shall clearly define what it means?

In New England 'tis pork with a plenty of beans; Blue-ribbon with the rebel Republican bands; 'Tis plain as a pikestaff that peace is a sword, With the negroes at Washington claiming their rights.

'Tis a razor for cutting the throats of the white— We don't mean that these little dissensions shall cease, When we echo the Shibboleth, "Let us have Peace."

In the South they have witnessed three years of it reign, Let them have their dominion established again: Let them still hold the reins of the desolate farms, In the solitude made by our emigrating arms; Their learning may perish and industry fail, Only let the Republican party prevail: Of their bondage the rebels shall have no release— And this is the meaning of "Let us have Peace!"

Here let us have patronage: every one knows, In the States that are loyal, 'tis the order of the day; In this let our steadfast devotion be seen: That those who are Republican "run the machine." And all the day offices be at our side, With the scrupulous honor of thieves, to divide, From the mission to France to the City Police, And this is the meaning of "Let us have Peace!"

When Ulysses of old was returning from Troy, He received from the King Eole, both of a boy, In a bag tightly tied all the winds; saw the West Which should wait him with "speed to his haven of rest."

But his comrades unfurnished the bag on the way, And the winds all rushed out with the devil to pay, And Ulysses, beholding his troubles increase, Cried vainly to Jupiter—"Let us have Peace!"

Now, take care lest this fable, oh Hiram U. G., With a change of the name, be narrated to thee! You are counting the western breeze: are you sure?

That Aquila, Africa, both are seen, Of Butler beware, have an eye on Old Eden, Let them set all the elements roaring like mad, And your boat should be swamped in their rage and flood.

To the radical echord of—"Let us have Peace!"

The Rosecrans-Lee correspondence.

The following is the Rosecrans-Lee correspondence:

ROSECRANS TO LEE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 1863.

GENERAL: Fall of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States, and especially to ascertain the sentiments of that brave, energetic and self-sacrificing class of men, who after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been. I see that interpreting State rights to conflict with National unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us toward consolidation; and also that so great a country as ours, even now, is certain to be, must have State Governments to attend to local details, or go further and fare worse.

It is plain to us in the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization; swells our National expenditures; diminishes our productions and revenue; inspires doubts of our political and financial stability; depreciates the value of our National bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom. We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke disorder and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and calamities on us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good or evil.

I believe that every one who reflects, believes that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good-will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganizing their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work; invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere, to come freely among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a more happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, as every thinking man of the great West and North—why it cannot be done? We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it; that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor simple, uneducated, landless, lawless, and few whites who against public sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to hold, and make their living off of these ignorant, inexperienced colored people—mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into it or move out of the country.

Now, I think the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be, or ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South. We know that they who organized and maintained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts ought to be, able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to em-

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MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

NUMBER 45.

ploy, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken.

The question we want answered is, "Are they willing to do it?" I came down to find what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sanctioned it, think of these things? I came to ask more: I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I express unqualified confidence, and as many other good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it? I want a written expression of views that will be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, generous and confiding, that we shall in its sunshine behold the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm. I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signature of all the representative men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principle officers and representative men throughout the South when they can be procured. This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will reassure our Union soldiers and Congressmen who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics and take such steps to meet ours as will insure a lasting peace with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

To General R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

GENERAL LEE'S REPLY.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., August 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found, with my own, appended to this answer. With this explanation, we proceed to give to you, according to statement, what we believe to be the sentiments of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinion may have prevailed in the past with regard to African slavery, or the right of States to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that these questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention to go forth to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their personal pursuits with a purpose to fulfill all their duties to the Congress of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this all irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed.

As far as we are advised the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof. The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negro, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the situation has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute an important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive; without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that, but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negro, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race, but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor the other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious of obstacles to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution, and they desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded the birthright of every American—the right of self-government.

Establish this on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negroes with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on them as peace-

ful citizens—loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regards, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully and truly,

A. R. LEE, Stuart, Va.

W. T. Sutherland, Va. A. H. Stuart, Va.

A. B. James, La. C. M. Conrad, La.

T. Beauregard, Texas. Linton Stephens, Ga.

M. O. H. Norton, La. A. T. Caperton, W. Va.

P. P. Brance, Ga. John Echols, Va.

Sam. J. Douglas, Fla. F. S. Stickle, Texas.

H. J. Russell, Ga. F. W. Pickett, S. C.

J. E. B. Morton, Va. W. J. Robinson, Va.

J. R. Baldwin, Va. J. R. Anderson, Va.

G. W. Bolling, Va. F. F. Turner, W. Va.

T. P. Conway, Va. E. Fontaine, Va.

Jas. Lyons, Va. B. C. Adams, Miss.

C. E. Labee, S. C. L. E. Harris, Va.

John Letcher, Va. G. T. Deauregard, Ga.

W. J. Green, N. C. A. H. Stephens, Ga.

P. V. Daniels, Jr.

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs.

To Harry or Not to Harry.—The Question Unanimously Settled.

"Cornelius O'Dowd," in the new number of Blackwood, discusses the question of marriage in a pleasant way. We call a few passages:

"If life really life, one must pass on the tight-rope? Is existence worth having, where it is eternally a question of balancing—away to this side, and bending to that?"

Is it proven that all people have a vocation for marriage, and is conjugium per se certain to require duty, to attain it, must die between two what they had already found barely sufficient for one? These are the simple questions which we have no need of a philosopher to ask or answer. One who is rejected simply to pronounce from what appears on the surface of life—and it is very hard to go deeper—we should say that the single people, especially men, have the best of it. They are more in request, and their friends are available for more attractions, and keep longer young than their married brethren.

The double-barrelled egotism of marriage spoils many a good fellow, and destroys the charm of many a beautiful woman. The firm, that terrible partnership, crops up at every moment, and rots that glorious spontaneity, that delicious irresponsibility, we once recommended.

I have no patience with those people who want to marry on what it is a puzzle to them to live single upon. They must be moral, forthright, at the cost of reducing some happy girl to drudgery, or, at the least, to a penance—it is false—of loving her.

"Why can't they let it alone?" as the great master of common-sense said of a less eventful contingency.

I have not more pleasant and companionable people among the single than the married, but there is a chanting notion abroad that marriage is a sort of back-bone for good behavior, and the one who, without a wife, is a bad man, and the one who, with a wife, is a good man, and the doctor ought to be married. I don't know how far the theory goes, or whether a lady's shoe-maker should have a wife, but I am sure her confessor ought.

I hope we will soon have the last of this tiresome controversy; for if any man wishes positively to ascertain, from his personal experience, whether it is safe to marry on paper, let him consult a single man, a mis-demonstrator in Ireland and he will tell him, in three months. If his constitution stands the dietary—the seven ounces of gruel and pinch of barley per diem—he may have his hands washed in the day he has been married. A white and black who defended the town are reported wounded, but none serious.

The people of Versailles were greatly exasperated, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the two prisoners were saved from lynching as they were being taken to jail.

Who the marauding party were, or where they came from, is not known. They are supposed to be a party of about twenty, who entered the town, firing as they came upon a number of negroes. In a short time the whole town was in arms, and the citizens were ordered to take to the hills. The belief that a very large marauding party had attacked the town, organizing as quickly as possible while the daring freebooters were galloping about and firing random shots, they returned to the town, and a considerable number of negroes are said to have been engaged, believing themselves the special object of the attack, and whites and blacks fought together against the common enemy.

By persevering efforts the citizens finally succeeded in drawing off the assailants, capturing two of them and probably wounding several others. A white and black who defended the town are reported wounded, but none serious.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.
OF NEW YORK.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
OF MINNESOTA.

Democratic Congressional Convention.
The State Democratic Central Committee having authorized the chairman of the various county committees in this District to call a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and the appointment of the time and place of holding the same, I addressed a communication to the chairman and members of each of said committees in reference to said matter. All the letters received in response favor the 15th of September as the time, and a large majority favor Owensville as the place of holding said Convention.

I therefore feel authorized to, and do give notice to the Democracy of the various counties composing the Ninth Congressional District, that a Democratic Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 16, 1868, at Owensville, Bath county, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the 41st Congress of the United States.

The Democracy of the various counties will please select delegates to said convention.
H. T. PEARCE,
Chairman, Mason Co. Dem. Com.
Aug. 19th, 1868.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

It may be the fact that they have no Governor to elect, but certain it is that the Democrats of Ohio are not prosecuting the canvass as urgently as their friends in Indiana are doing. In the latter State the Democrats are buoyed up with hope and are making a gallant fight, but it does not seem to be so in Ohio. The Radicals claim the latter State by 40,000 and they offer to bet even on 25,000. The Democrats are not sanguine enough to bet one in three that they will win the State for Seymour and Blair. In the Portsmouth District the contest is very close. Some of VALLANDIGHAM's friends claim that he will beat SCHMCK. It would be well to send Union Democratic speakers from Kentucky to Ohio.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The statements made by us some weeks ago concerning JOHN M. BURNS were given to us by various persons living in the Sandy Valley region, who professed to know the circumstances as related to us. Recently, however, we fell in with JOHN M. RICE, who assured us that we had done Mr. BURNS injustice. Shortly after the conversation with Mr. RICE we met with Hon. L. T. MOORE, of Catlettsburg, who confirmed and reiterated his statement. From Mr. MOORE we learned that Mr. BURNS was never in the Confederate service as stated by us, was never in any way connected with the Quartermasters department, and had nothing to do with impressing property either for the use of the Confederates or for individual purposes. So soon as he could so he returned within the Federal lines and has remained at home conducting himself as a law abiding citizen ever since.

It gives us no pleasure to make harsh charges against any one, and what we said of him was from a sense of duty to the public. Convinced that injustice was done him, we make the correction promptly.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The Evansville Courier says: The resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at New York, the individual expressions of opinion from distinguished Federal soldiers in every quarter of the Republic, and the general manifestations of sentiment from the great body of soldiers throughout the country, leave no doubt that the real fighting element of the country is opposed to the revolutionary designs of Radicalism, and will cast its influence during the present canvass, in favor of Conservatism and Peace. The explanation of this—if any explanation be needed—is simple: The soldiers of the country are oppressed with no timid apprehensions of what is termed a "rebel" triumph. Having satisfactorily tested their powers in the field they are not to be dismayed by suggestions of ruinous possibilities at the polls. Having received the pledge of the Southern soldier that he regards the result of the bloody arbitrament as decisive, and believing it is not within the power of man to breathe life and strength into a cause which from an original lack of resources was inherently weak, he asks no guarantee but that which he finds in the conditions the war has wrought. General Rosecrans, therefore speaking for "the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union," says that "if the people of the South could be at peace, and their energy and good-will heartily applied to repair the waste of war, they would establish public confidence in our political stability; they would soon bring our currency to a gold standard, and our government bonds to a premium." But why cannot the people of the South be at peace? For two reasons: (1) because of the necessities of the desperate fight, and (2) because of the apprehensions of the timid many.

It is well known that the late war gave birth to certain politico-military monsters of the Butler species, together with certain demagogical nondescripts of the Oglesby type. These men have achieved a reputation during the last eight or ten years of revolution and war, which makes all the villainy of the past respectable. Despised and execrated by all decent men, they have led to Radicalism as a last resource, and Radicalism made desperate and shameless by the critical situation of its affairs, receives the abandoned wretches with "open arms." These are the instruments which the Radical party is now using to perpetuate its hold on power. They have been chosen for the work because their personal enmities give assurance of unswerving fidelity to a revolutionary cause. The triumph of conservatism, the re-establishment of law, the restoration of peace would exclude them for ever from places of power, consideration and trust. Retributive justice would demand them to the obscurity from which they originally emerged, and leave nothing but the record of their misdeeds to fix their names in the memory of men. Is it strange that these political desperadoes should cry aloud and spare not? Is it strange that their lips should speak lies when their hands are defiled with blood and their fingers with iniquity?

But there are many good citizens who, while they are solicitous to restore the government to the peaceful functions of

the past, are profoundly alarmed by the persistent misrepresentations of the Radical speakers and press. "It is dreadful!" they say with a shiver of apprehension—"it is dreadful to think of restoring red-handed rebels to power." They forget, however, that this is precisely what the Radical party has already done: they forget that this is what the Radicals are still further pledged to do. They forget that the "rebel" party have already been received with "open arms," and rewarded with lavish hands. They forget that WICKHAM, LONGSTREET, BROWN, and others have yielded to the pressure of personal considerations and thrown themselves into the arms of men who daily insult and oppress their own people. And nothing is more certain than that these men will turn upon the Radical party the very moment the situation affords an opportunity for a profitable change of position, and that consequently, it is putting its trust in men who are proved to be utterly faithless and corrupt. Is a pledge from JOR. BROWN worth more than a pledge from Robert E. Lee?

But why should not the "red-handed rebels" be restored to power? My conclusion leads me—"said General GRANT in 1865"—to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union, as soon as possible. "Establish this right of self-government on a firm basis," says General LEE, "and the Southern people will faithfully obey the Constitution and the Laws, and fulfill every duty in common with peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their country." To guarantee the exercise of this right was the purpose of Gen. SHERMAN's convention three years ago. The conditions which he offered were in entire consonance with the views of every Republican statesman who fairly comprehended their scope and intent. Suppose this convention had proved acceptable to the Federal Government, what would have been the result? An immediate renewal of the war? Every intelligent man knows that it would not. Would the South to-day be arrayed against Congress almost as a unit—anxious, discontented, restless, the helpless prey of political adventurers, borne down by evils which Radical legislation has fixed upon her, a burden to herself, a burden to the government under which she exists? It is impossible to believe it. On the contrary, instead of a small knot of white Radicals—men of no character or repute—controlling the governments of the Southern States, and alienating even the negroes whom they professed to befriend, we should find in the Southern States two powerful parties—each battling upon principles which would appeal to the support of all sections, each seeking to vindicate the honor of the South by a scrupulous observance of its plighted faith, and by a cordial, consistent and steadfast devotion to the common weal.

General Gillem Refuses to Hold or Permit the Presidential Election in Mississippi.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
August 15, 1868.

General.—The executive committee of the Democratic party in Mississippi, beg to call your attention to the fact that by the act of Congress a general election for Presidential electors will be held throughout the United States on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next. By the laws of this State, it is the duty of the sheriff to hold this election; but many of them are ignorant of their duties in this respect, and it is usual for the Governor to issue a proclamation to them, requiring them to hold said election. Governor Humphries having been removed, we must look to the commanding general of the district to require the law in this respect to be executed. We inclose you a reference to the law on this subject, and beg to know at your earliest convenience, if the election will be either required or permitted to be held. I have to honor to be.

Yours ob't serv't,
JOHN D. FREEMAN,
Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. Miss.

HEAD OF FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Department of Mississippi.)
Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 22, 1868.

Hon. John D. Freeman, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Jackson Mississippi: Sir—I am directed by the commanding general of the district to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., and in reply to inform you that neither the act of March 2nd, 1867, organizing this military district nor any of the acts supplementary thereto, nor any existing orders, either require or authorize him to cause the election referred to, by you to be held, and that therefore he declines taking the action indicated in your communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
JNO. TUCKER,
1st Lieut. 43d Inf'y, Bvt. Maj. U.S.A.,
Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLAIR has entered the canvass in behalf of Seymour and Blair, and made a telling speech at York, Pa. last week. After reviewing the conduct of the political parties to show that the friends of constitutional government were the true friends of the nation, Judge Blair proceeded to say: "The consequence of Radicalism is that we have the most corrupt government on the 'face of the earth.' I cannot speak with 'feet accuracy,' but I believe I am within 'reasonable bounds' when I tell you that a 'thousand millions' would not cover the frauds 'committed since the close of the close of the war.' We have the heaviest debt of the 'industry of any people ever struggled under' without being totally crushed, and it is 'increasing instead of being diminished. We are taxed enough to keep the government running and to pay off the whole debt in ten years if the money were honestly applied. But only half the internal revenue imposed by the 'Federal Government and collected from the 'people, is stolen before it reaches the Treasury, and the other half is squandered 'in Congress, in schemes of the most extravagant corruption. Before the war our current expenses were less than seventy-five 'millions of dollars; now they are nearly 'four hundred millions, besides the interest 'on the national debt, and without counting 'what is stolen in transitu.' This he adds, is the necessary result of tyranny and oppression."

Curran on Seymour.
Governor Curran of Pennsylvania, in a life-long and very respectable Radical, in reply to some queries, speaks in the following grand manner of Governor Seymour:

He replies, "Well, sir, if I were asked to mention a man who, in my estimation, possessed the attributes of a perfect gentleman, a cultivated scholar, a thorough statesman and a sincere Christian, I would, without hesitation, name Horatio Seymour of New York." "How about Seymour's loyalty?" "After the dispatches that I sent Mr. Seymour at the time of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania," replied the Governor, "it would hardly become me to impugn his loyalty; the fact is, I have never doubted it. I understood that Belmont was having all the dispatches sent by Stanton and myself printed, and no doubt they will be in the hands of every Democratic stump speaker through the campaign. We had better give up attacking Seymour's loyalty, for the opposition hold the trump card in that matter."

This is certainly high praise for an old abolitionist such as Curran.

The *Harve Journal* gives an account of an interesting experiment made in that port: An American named Storer, dressed in an aquatic costume of his own invention, and accompanied by a friend similarly attired, jumped into the sea from a steamer and remained in the water in an erect attitude, the water only up to the breast. He and his friend ate and drank provisions which they had taken with them in a tin box, they fired off pistols, hoisted a flag upon the box, lay down upon the water, and performed various other feats, apparently as much at their ease if they had been on dry land. After an hour Mr. Storer's companion left the water, the motion of the waves having made him feel rather sea sick. Mr. Storer remained longer, and went out a long way to sea. When he returned on board he took off his sea-going costume and the sandals, loaded with lead, which kept him in a vertical position in the water, and appeared in this unusual dress, which had not been, it is said, touched by the water.

An Eloquent Speech—Lewis, a big buck nigger, from Perry, let off the following able speech on the electoral college last Saturday: "I speak boldness and fearless on this matter. De-gotten from Monroe has spoken a good speech on this subject—but he says some things which I do not concur in. I reference a large people of the masses, and I believe that my stutency—de masses—wants us to vote for them as de representatives, and I believe we is competent for to vote—our land is in a bad condition, and de hands is landed on the fields, and de warm veins of blood now cussing through some of our bodies will be spilt on de ground if de people is allowed to vote, cause there will be fight between the extending parties—darefore, I am in favor of us voting for General Grant in de Legislature."—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The Georgia Cotton Crop.

The news from portions of Middle Georgia and the Black Belt is gloomy enough. The late rains have played and havoc with the cotton. In some few sections there will be a fair yield, but the planters almost universally say the crop will fall short of last year's yield. The rust, the worm and the rot are at work destroying it. It seems the rains will never stop. The last month of August was the most unfavorable ever known. Only a few days remain now in which the crop will do what it is going to. The season always closes between the 10th and the 15th of September. After that it matters not what sort of weather we have. The crop will either be made or lost. The crop in Georgia will fall short about 15,000 bales.

Mayville Markets.

WHEAT—Common to choice 22½ to 27c.
Buckwheat—N. O. 15½ to 16½; P. R. 13½ to 14½; Demas, 14½ to 15½; Soft Refined, 16½ to 17½; Hard Refined, 18½ to 19½.
MOLASSES—N. O. 31; 31½; 31½; P. R. 25 to 25½; FLOUR—We quote at 90 to 102½.
WHEAT—White (No. 1) 22 to 26; No. 2, 21 to 22; Gray—Rye, 11 to 12; Oats, 45; Corn, 50 to 50½; Barley, 22 to 23; 22 to 23.
WHISKY—21 to 22.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 18½ to 19½; Bacon, from 16 to 22.
MATERIALS—BM. No. 1, 22 to 24; No. 2, 21 to 22; No. 3, 20 to 21; No. 4, 19 to 20; No. 5, 18 to 19; No. 6, 17 to 18; No. 7, 16 to 17; No. 8, 15 to 16; No. 9, 14 to 15; No. 10, 13 to 14; No. 11, 12 to 13; No. 12, 11 to 12; No. 13, 10 to 11; No. 14, 9 to 10; No. 15, 8 to 9; No. 16, 7 to 8; No. 17, 6 to 7; No. 18, 5 to 6; No. 19, 4 to 5; No. 20, 3 to 4; No. 21, 2 to 3; No. 22, 1 to 2; No. 23, 0 to 1; No. 24, 0 to 1; No. 25, 0 to 1; No. 26, 0 to 1; No. 27, 0 to 1; No. 28, 0 to 1; No. 29, 0 to 1; No. 30, 0 to 1; No. 31, 0 to 1; No. 32, 0 to 1; No. 33, 0 to 1; No. 34, 0 to 1; No. 35, 0 to 1; No. 36, 0 to 1; No. 37, 0 to 1; No. 38, 0 to 1; No. 39, 0 to 1; No. 40, 0 to 1; No. 41, 0 to 1; No. 42, 0 to 1; No. 43, 0 to 1; No. 44, 0 to 1; No. 45, 0 to 1; No. 46, 0 to 1; No. 47, 0 to 1; No. 48, 0 to 1; No. 49, 0 to 1; No. 50, 0 to 1; No. 51, 0 to 1; No. 52, 0 to 1; No. 53, 0 to 1; No. 54, 0 to 1; No. 55, 0 to 1; No. 56, 0 to 1; No. 57, 0 to 1; No. 58, 0 to 1; No. 59, 0 to 1; No. 60, 0 to 1; No. 61, 0 to 1; No. 62, 0 to 1; 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Greenupburg.—The underground railroad to Hunnwell furnace is doing wonders for the little town of Greenupburg. Where once all was mud, there are now nicely paved streets and sidewalks, stores are springing up and doing a lively business, and private residences recently erected are spacious and wear an air of comfort. The population is increasing and new faces are seen at every turn. The peculiar features of modern civilization—larger beer saloons, are also visible, and some of the people drink the fine old Bourbon of John M. Duke & Co. The jail is full of felons arrested for various offenses, but more particularly for the recent robbery of the Treasurer of the Kentucky Improvement Company. The people are confident that this company will comply with their contract to build the road from Lexington to Grayson, and meet in with a branch from Greenupburg. They speak hopefully of the erection of furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, etc., to convert their inexhaustible mineral resources into wealth, and they boast that at no distant day Greenupburg will take precedence of Maysville in population, wealth and every other respect. Stranger things have happened, and if they build their railroad and we fail to complete ours their predictions are certain of fulfillment.

The Fleetwood.—The pretty little *Cheyenne*, which has been navigated during the low water by the *Fleetwood* crew, and which was recently noticed, will soon leave the up river trade, giving place to the noble boat—the *Fleetwood*. Captain C. M. Holloway will command, Mr. Kyle will officiate at the desk, and Gus Simmons resume his duties as Steward. This gives every assurance that the boat will be managed in the manner the most certainly to ensure the safety and comfort of every passenger. A rumor was circulated some after the *Magnolia* disaster that the *Fleetwood* was unsafe, and unfounded as the report was it did the trade of the boat some injury. The *Fleetwood* never carried the quantity of steam allowed her by law, never carried the amount of her capacity. Captain Holloway is largely interested in the boat, is one of the most careful and experienced commanders on the river, and his good heart would never permit him to jeopardize the lives of his passengers and crew, besides placing his own and his pecuniary interests in danger. Not because there was any necessity for it, but to satisfy an unreasonable prejudice, new sheets have been placed in the boilers, so that they have been made substantially new. A steam gauge has been introduced into the cabin, so that every passenger can see for himself the quantity of steam carried by the boat at any time. The *Fleetwood* will make her first trip up on Wednesday night.

Turpikes in Lewis.—The good people of Lewis are intensely interested in building good roads from points in the interior to the river. There are two turpikes now under contract—one from Vanceburg to Tollyboro, and the other from Concord to Tollyboro. On the former, work has been commenced, and the people intend that the enterprise shall be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The county gives \$1000 per mile, and a special tax of one per cent is levied on all the real estate within a distance of two miles of the line of the road, to which the people submit uncomplainingly. A pike is also in contemplation from Vanceburg to some point on the Kinnickinnick, and the county is fully alive to the importance of constructing good roads in every direction. The Vanceburg road continues to the Mason line, where it connects with the Mason and Lewis turnpike road, commonly called the Cabin Creek road, and with the projected pike leading to Orangeburg and connecting at that point with the Mt. Carmel pike. We hope both these projects will be pushed forward by their respective friends. The people in the neighborhood traversed by them ought to make liberal subscriptions, and Maysville merchants will find it to their interest to lend a helping hand.

The Fair.—The Germantown fair commenced Tuesday. The season has been unpropitious; indeed, the oft-aided clerk of that venerable institution, the weather, seems to have had an especial spite against the fair, to judge by the way in which he has distributed his favors during the past week. He at least determined that they should not have a dry time of it, for once. But we understand that, in spite of the rain, the attendance was fair and the display of stock very creditable. The mud, however, is described as having been "terrible,"—the way from the amphitheatre to the "doral hall" almost impassable, and the ring in such a condition of fluidity as to be navigable. We have heard that our affable and excellent sheriff, with his usual ready appreciation of the condition of things, established a ferry for the accommodation of those passing from the amphitheatre to the judge's stand, and proved himself as able and accommodating a water-man as he is a sheriff.

The Watermelon Trade.—The following has been handed to us for publication, which is a statement of the amount of watermelons sold from Wilson's bottom in the month of August, 1868:

Geo. T. Wilson sold off of nine acres of land \$1,200 worth; Andrew S. Wilson, from four acres \$500 worth; G. M. Tolle, from two acres \$200 worth; G. H. Dye, from one and a fourth acres \$254; Herbert Wilson, from four acres \$500; John Marmel, from one acre sold \$200; Thos. Sullivan, from one acre \$100; Mason Wilson, one and one-eighth \$130; Wm. H. Wilson, one and a half, \$150; G. J. Claxton, two and a fourth \$300; D. Thompson, one and a fourth \$300—making a sale of \$3,734 worth of watermelons this season. Who can beat this?

Not True.—The statement that Bylew who was engaged in the murder of the negro family in Lewis county, was a rebel guerrilla, is wholly false. At one time he belonged to the Home Guards who committed many outrages in the name of Unionism, and he is said to have been one of the party who robbed and murdered the Collins some years ago. He voted for Lincoln. The attempt to make political capital out of this murder is a very base one. The most active men in arresting the murderers were Democrats and some of them had served in the Confederate army.

The Merchants Hotel.—During a recent brief visit to the Queen City, we dropped in on our friends at the Merchants Hotel—the home of Kentuckians in Cincinnati, where they always find a hearty welcome, clean beds, and good cheer. It is still under the auspices of mine hosts Galleher, Nelson and Matthews. Col. George W. Guest and our old friend, John Hampton, of Frankfort, do the courtesies of the desk. Go to the Merchants whenever you are in Cincinnati.

Young Men's Seignior and Blair Club of Maysville.—We understand this organization is now permanently organized, and progressing favorably. All young men, whatever their past political record, who now favor the success of the Democratic National ticket, are

admitted as members. The objects of the association are good, the expenses light, and every young man whose politics are in sympathy with the club, should at once connect himself with this organization. We hope too, our older citizens will give it the encouragement it deserves.

The Harrison Democrat.—For some weeks we had missed the welcome visits of the *Bourbon Democrat*, and felt ill at ease at the absence of its familiar face, knowing not how to account for it. But we have just received the *Harrison Democrat*, with the names of Cunningham & West floating from its mast-head. We hope our contemporaries will do well. Mr. Cunningham made the *Bourbon Democrat* a very interesting paper, and his removal to Cincinnati will not blot his wit or impair his logic. Success attend him.

Vanceburg.—We paid a short visit to this little town the other day, the first for four years. It was gratifying to witness the progress of improvement. The Courthouse is decidedly one of the most stylish and convenient edifices of the kind in the State. The streets have been graded and some of them paved, many new houses have been built and others are in progress of erection, and on every hand was to be seen the evidences of the increase of wealth and all the comforts it brings in its train.

Our Thanks.—We are indebted to George F. Wilson and John Wilson, Esquires, for very acceptable presents of a watermelon and a basket of sweet potatoes. The first was one of the most delicious melons we ever tasted, and large enough for a dozen or more. The latter could not be excelled in size or quality. Wilson's Bottom is celebrated for these productions, and Mr. Wilson himself is generally ahead of his neighbors. If our readers want the best potatoes, engage from him.

That Star.—While in Cincinnati on Saturday we met with Robert Parcell, the "Democratic Star of the West." He was not glad to see us and did not claim the acquaintance. He had not been able to find another linen coat with a velvet collar, but the general cut of him was as jaunty as ever. We doubt if the Bank Building at Foster ever had the honor of being occupied by him as an office in the lucrative practice of his profession of the law.

The Telegraph.—This fine steamer is making her regular trips between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Big Sandy, under the command of Captain Honehell. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the excellent management of the boat by Captain, Clerk, Steward, pilots and engineers. Every one who embarks on board the *Telegraph* feels safe, and leaves her well pleased.

Judge Clarke, a native of New York, and for many years a practicing lawyer and Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the second Indiana District, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Dobyns, in Sardis, on the 7th inst., in his fifty-sixth year. He was a quiet and inoffensive citizen, a Son of Temperance, and member of the M. E. Church. Peace to his ashes.

The Spray.—This neat little boat has been plying between this city and Cincinnati during the low water. On Friday we took our first trip on her. She is well commanded, keeps a good table, polite officers, makes good time, and is in every way comfortable. The *Spray* leaves Maysville on alternate days with the *St. James*, at 11 o'clock.

Damaged.—The growing tobacco crops on the water courses were greatly injured by the recent freshets. A farmer on Shannon had a horse carried by the flood and drowned. We hear of one tobacco grower who has three acres of the weed completely submerged.

A great revival in religion among the Reformed brethren has been going on at Mt. Oliver in Robertson county, for the last two weeks. Between sixty and seventy persons were added to the Church. Elder Wells did the preaching.

Real Estate Corrected.—The Dr. Thompson farm sold to Thos. Ward at \$95 per acre. The Jas. M. Mitchell farm to Alex. Piper at \$115 per acre. The Bratton property in Sardis sold to W. F. Cole at \$3,000.

The importation of rags from the Mediterranean, hides from Brazil, and other commodities from the tropics, are known to bring the germs of disease, chiefly fever, which are sometimes very abundant and fatal. Ayr's agree cure stimulates the liver to excrete these germs from the system as effectually as it does the miasmatic poison of our ague districts. Consequently it affords invaluable protection to stevedores and others whose occupations expose them to these dangerous infections; and we hope to render them a valuable service in giving them this information.—N. Y. Dispatch.

Proceedings of the Democratic County Convention.—The Democracy of Mason county met in mass convention in this city, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the District Convention at Owingville.

On motion of H. T. Pearce, Dr. H. L. Parry, of Maysville, was called to the chair. On motion of John Poyntz Wm. S. Frank, and on motion of Dr. Basil Duke L. A. Welch, were elected secretaries.

Any motions then being in order, it was moved and carried that a committee of one from each precinct be appointed to select delegates to the District Convention. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee for the purpose: H. T. Pearce, Thos. A. Respass, Richard Lee, William P. Clark, Willis Berry, Anderson Jennings, Mr. Stevenson, John Kilgore, Jacob Slack, Abram Bledsoe, and Levi Ball. The committee retired for consultation, and returned recommending the following gentlemen as delegates:

Maysville, No. 1.—H. T. Pearce, William P. Coons, Nelson Whitaker, and W. W. Baldwin.
Maysville, No. 2.—James Pickett, Pendleton Keith, L. H. Long.
Dover.—S. L. Shroff.
Minerva.—Abram Bledsoe.
Germantown.—John P. Kilgore.
Sardis.—Levi Ball.
Maysville.—H. L. Parry and William P. Clark.
Leviaburg.—Abner Hord and Peter R. Lashbrook.
Orangeburg.—Dr. R. L. Cooper and Thos. Bredge.
Washington.—Jacob Slack.
Maysville.—Willis Berry.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the city papers for publication.

H. L. Parry, Ch'm'n.
J. A. Welch, Secretary.
W. S. Frank, Jr.

Accident.—Mr. John Cooper and Mr. Sam Haggins met with quite a serious accident on the Georgetown road last Saturday afternoon. The horse attached to the spring wagon in which they were seated ran off with them, and both gentlemen were thrown out and consequently bruised.—*Lexington Observer.*

STATE NEWS.

A little babe nine months old, of Mr. Sharp, of the firm of Norton & Sharp, fell out of the second story window day before yesterday. Astonishing to say, the little fellow was not seriously injured.—*Lex. Statesman.*

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Waller Rodes, for several years sheriff of Fayette county, died at his residence, three miles from this city, on the 9th instant. Mr. Rodes was much esteemed as a useful citizen, and very generally liked by all classes. He had been in failing health for several years previous to his death.—*Ibid.*

SCIENCE.—A soldier belonging to the company of regular infantry stationed at the place, committed suicide on yesterday. He deliberately placed his loaded musket under his chin and blew his head off. His name is Shorter. It is not known what caused him to do the deed.—*Dan. Advocate.*

AN OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Frazer, a widow lady who lives in the neighborhood of Bethlehem, was coming to Newcastle to attend to some business, and when at a point about one and a half miles east of town, a negro man seized the reins of her horse saying that he had use for her, and attempted to drag her from the saddle. She told them that there was help close at hand. At this juncture a wagon was heard approaching, when the negro, with two others who stood on the edge of a corn-field fled, and the lady came on to town without further molestation.—*New Castle Constitutionalist.*

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—On Wednesday last a negro man named Joe Wilkins attempted to commit a rape upon a white lady on the Winchester pike, near the city limits. He was discovered by two white men and captured and brought to jail. He had his examining trial before Judge Graves, Thursday, and was sent on for further trial.—*Lex. Obs.*

HAD THEM BAD.—A little negro boy, about five years old, on the farm of Mr. Jefferson Harp in this county, was suspected having worms and dosed accordingly. One teaspoonful of the remedy rid him of upwards of 350 worms in twenty-four hours.—*Ibid.*

DEATH.—Rev. Wm. H. Forsythe, familiarly known as Bishop Forsythe, and a minister of the Presbyterian church, died very suddenly at his residence on Friday last.—*Ibid.*

THE KENTUCKY CONFERENCE assembled yesterday in the Methodist Church at Frankfort. Bishop George F. Pierce, of Georgia, presided. His father, the venerable, revered and able Dr. Lorist Pierce, of Georgia, is in attendance, together with a number of other distinguished clergymen from various parts of the South.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. E. D. Iabell has resigned his position as tutor of the Georgetown College. Mr. A. C. Jackson a recent graduate of the College has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

MAN SHOT AT BARTSTOWN.—A man named Hall was shot and killed by another named Adams, near the fair grounds at Bartstown, after the close of the exhibition last Wednesday. An old grudge was the cause of the difficulty which had this tragic result.—*Lexington Clarion.*

NEW COAL MINE.—Captain L. F. Hall has just opened a new coal mine on the Littlefield road, one and a half miles from the city. The coal is superior to any heretofore discovered in this county.—*Owensboro Herald.*

THE BODY OF WILLIAM CLINE, who fell from one of the bridge piers at Worthville, instead of the propeller *Dispatch*, and was drowned, was recovered and interred at this place on last Friday.—*Carrollton Democrat.*

BISHOP FORTNEY died at his residence, in this county, last Friday, about 12 o'clock. He was in his 66th year.—*Cynthiana News.*

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

STOCK SALES.—Capt. C. K. Kidd made the following sales for W. P. Giddard, at Wild wood, Mercer county, August 24th, 1868:

One thoroughbred bull, \$125 00; one thoroughbred cow, \$61 00; one bull nine months old, \$100 00; one March calf, \$56 00; one thoroughbred calf, \$94 00; one roan calf, \$43 00; Bucks (cows) sold from \$30 to \$35 per head. One of these took the premium at Nicholasville. Ewe lambs sold at \$8 to \$10; the \$10 lamb took the premium at Nicholasville. A year old ewe sold at \$40. Yearling ewes sold from \$25 to \$35 per head; one year old buck sold at \$25. One aged ewe sold at \$30; these two latter took premiums at Nicholasville. Medium cattle sold at about 6 cents per pound. Horses sold from \$15 to \$135 per head.—*Lexington Gazette.*

STOCK SOLD.—We learn that Mr. James A. Grinstead sold his filly *Phoebe*, by *Revenue*, and a two old, by *Mackey Free*, and a mare six years old, by *Knight of St. George*, to Charles Littlefield, of New Jersey. Mr. Littlefield also bought of John Harper his colt *Lowdown*, and from Mr. B. G. Thomas, his three year old colt *Raven*, by *Falcon*. The price averaged five hundred dollars per head.—*Statesman.*

SALE OF SCOTT FARM.—The farm on which the late James E. Bell resided, situated 8 miles from this place on the Frankfort pike, and containing 267 acres, was sold publicly on Tuesday last, Colonel L. B. Offutt auctioneer. Joseph B. Kenney, Esq., was the purchaser at \$65 per acre.—*Georgetown Times.*

The anecdote about Professor Longfellow having been rebuffed very discourteously by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, (as the novelist and dramatist was then called), upon the presentation to the latter of some letter of introduction by the American poet, is declared to be simply a flagrant untruth. No such interview ever took place, no such letter of introduction was ever written, presented, or returned. At the time mentioned, Sir Edward Lytton had no town house in London, and in point of fact, was sojourning in Germany. Upon the occasion of Mr. Longfellow's recent stay in London, the two authors met for the first time, and the poet would have been a guest of Lord Lytton's at Knebworth, had the former's engagements admitted.

LEAVING OFF SHIRTS.—"Vell den, Honness, I tell you how you do. You go and buy an Irish velvet, and take it home and put a foshet in it, and whenever you vant un schnapp, go and draw it, and shut so much viskap as you draw off of fer tarshet shut so much water you poor into der barrel; den you see haf always a full barrel of viskap; only directly, pretty soon after a vile it comes vaker, and at last you haf nothing put un barrel of water; den you vant no more use fer viskap, and jine do demerance."

PLEASURE.—Pleasure is to women what the sun is to a flower. If moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, debilitates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full development of her charms as the shade and the showers are to the rose, confirming its beauty and refreshing its fragrance.

Something About Flirts.

Society bears far too hardly upon flirts. The majority of these not uninteresting creatures are simply the victims of a peculiar temperament. Flirtation, in their case, is due to physiological, not psychological causes. They coquette with men for the same reason that kittens play with each other; it is their instinct thus to amuse themselves. Their pretty wiles are not the result of a theory, but the quite unconscious, unintentional, and innocent play of a natural impulse. The sly looks, quaint graces, the pert airs which seem so very artificial, are no more artificial than the color of the young person's eyes or the tapering form of her fingers. "Be natural, and abandon these meretricious pretensions and affectations," says society, and the flirt is natural, alters neither her habits nor her manners. Then society, never very logical at the best, becomes angry. She sees her finest boys being tortured and turned from the serious business of their life, and altogether made fools of, by this little woman with the languishing eyes and the shapely mouth. Eldest sons as well as younger sons are the prey of the flirt; and more sedate young women, whom it would be highly advantageous for these boys to marry, at unsolicited and alone. Society begins to call the flirt names. She regards the tiny woman (nearly all girls who are flirts by nature are small in person) with the virtuous indignation of a disappointed mother. She thinks it a monstrous thing that the dangerous little creature should be tolerated; and she is amazed to see the attentions paid to her by the men. Hence the name flirt has become one of dire opprobrium. Out of mere self-defence society has been compelled to excommunicate this subtle enemy. Flirtation is the secret poison which, introduced into the social body, disarranges its functions, upsets its equilibrium, and tends to produce decay and death. For it is the business of society to get people to marry. All of its institutions, more or less openly, have that end in view. What are its balls, parties, picnics, and so forth, but so many opportunities for love-making, and consequently match-forming? They are as much ruled by one ultimate aim as are the rustic games of Scotch villages, which are essentially so many ingenious devices for allowing people to kiss each other. Now, flirtation enters this pretty scheme as the serpent entered Paradise. It is the one foreign element. It overturns all the nice calculations of prospective mothers-in-law. It defeats the prospects of many a very worthy and honest girl. It turns the head and empties the pocket of many a very tolerable young gentleman. Sometimes it occasions a suicide. Need we wonder that society regards this thing with horror? Unfortunately, however, society refuses to recognize this distinction between flirtation and the flirt. Flirtation may be—nay, is—bad enough; but if the flirt only acts in consonance with the unadvised impulses of her silly little nature, how is she to be blamed? We shut the leper out beyond the gates, or we lock him up in a hospital; but we are not moved by any ill-will toward him. Why should we be angry with this gentle creature of nineteen, who cannot help looking at you with her big eyes in a peculiar way; who cannot help writing in an ingeniously suggestive manner; who sneaked in a tendency to flirtation with her mother's milk? As yet, we have no hospital for the cure of flirtation in which we might shut up this fascinating invalid. Flirtation doctors have not yet arisen; and while we take no precautions to prevent or cure the disease, we console ourselves by abusing and vilifying the persons afflicted. Such treatment does not accord very well with our generally professed notions of benevolence and mutual sympathy. It may be more or less satisfactory to ourselves, but it is not very logical.

If, in this matter, society must direct its rage against some one, that scapegoat should not be the flirt natural, but the flirt artistic. The one is the victim of a poison running through her veins; the other is a skillful elaborator of this poison, using it as a charm to produce all kinds of devilment and sorcery. The flirt natural is an unfortunate; the flirt artistic is a criminal. One may forgive a girl who owes to the chemic action of her blood a disposition for indefinitely making love to everybody; but she who simulates the symptoms of this ailment in order to procure for herself a passing amusement removes herself into another class. The flirt natural is not nearly so dangerous as her artistic sister. The former is very likely to bring her career to a close by suddenly marrying, and her husband, acting as her keeper, prevents her committing ravages upon society to any great extent. But the flirt artistic is not caught by any of these sudden gusts of passion. She is too cool, self-conscious, self-complacent. She does not flirt because she cannot help it; she chooses flirtation as her favorite pastime, and prepares herself for it. Mr. Briggs going out fishing with a splendid assortment of rods, gaffs, landing nets, hooks, feathers, lines, reels, and what not, is but a feeble representative of the artistic flirt, when she enters a room clothed in aesthetic armor. She bristles with weapons. She can throw pointed knives with the precision of a Chinese juggler. Where the flirt natural draws out her forces so clumsily as sometimes to make her an object of ridicule in the eyes of the person attacked, the flirt artistic manipulates them with the skill and accuracy of a general. She knows how they will best tell; she is further acquainted with her enemy's weak points. The natural flirt, prompted by her innocence, shows her hand too soon. Making love to a woman, she will get into a passion as plain and peevish as a lot of little boys over-tormented a visitor. She will gaily flatter to his face a gold-headed cane who says to her, "material," or she will pretend to be hurt by the negligence of a man who, instead of thinking anything about her, is pondering over some railway bridge he is building, or the price of some yacht he wishes to purchase. A woman who understands the true art of flirtation never commits such blunders. She knows, in the first place, the easiest way to know men into attention is by the display of indifference; so she shows no interest in him, but must not be so over done as to appear, as if she knew that men like to be sought; and her object is to make herself, not worth the seeking, but seekable. That is to say, she does not care much to possess that which men most love, as to possess that which will provoke most men into fancying they love her. It is amusement she wishes, and she does not care to have the pastime grow too serious. Then there is the chance of scandal, exposure, and other unpleasantness. She prefers to make life agreeable to herself by reaping the gentle flirtation men bestow on the women who most attract them. The possession of beautiful eyes is only valuable to a woman if other people recognize the beauty; and the great art of flirtation is the securing of this attention by the skillful bringing out of the flirt's best points. The flirt's best weapons are undoubtedly her eyes. The eyes can utter so much without compromising the oral

er. They never blunder; they never shock unexpected prejudices; they never say anything rude, or hasty, or injudicious. However great a woman's cleverness may be, there is always a chance of her misrepresenting herself in a letter; however accomplished a talker she is, she is always apt, especially in the subtleties of flirtation, to commit herself. But the eyes are never chargeable with inconsistency. They may be grossly inconsistent, they may make love to a man one moment and laugh in his face the next; but the victim of this inconsistency dare not complain. He cannot prove his case against so intangible an enemy. It is this which makes the flirt's eye so powerful and so dangerous. Her manner is also a strong weapon. Natural graces of form and feature she knows how to cultivate to the best advantage, as well as all other women; but in the acquired grace of her manner she has one of the principal instruments of her past amusement. Other women may have as fine a neck, as pretty a wrist, as delicate a hand; but the artistic flirt knows how to make these speak the occult language in which she converses with her admirers. And it is to be noted, that the woman who definitely chooses flirtation for her chief pastime, and who devotes herself to it with all the energy of which she is capable, has generally plenty of admirers and few lovers. The natural flirt, who flirts because her sympathetic and foolish little heart delights to bask in the sunshine of "aham love-making," is far more likely to win the adoration of a real lover than the woman who treats flirtation as a science. The former may herself fall in love, if only out of a weak sympathy with a strong passion; the latter, loving a free life, full of amusement, will not allow herself to be guilty of any such indiscretion, and takes care to stifle the premonitory tendency to it. A woman who is not swayed by any self-conscious theory, and who makes love to everybody merely because making love comes natural to her, is quite likely to be led, also naturally, into making love to some one in particular. Then comes the crisis of marriage, the cares of children and domestic duties, and the ceaseless battles with recalcitrant servants, to drive the quicksilver of flirtation out of her blood, and transform her into an affectionate, motherly, and pleasant little woman. The artistic flirt is seldom captured and tamed in that way. Sometimes she becomes the victim of a grand passion; and gives her former admirers their revenge by committing some prodigious act of folly; but more frequently she amuses herself with sham love-making, until real love-making is no longer possible to her, and she subsides into the comfortable quiet of elderly single life.

The volume of poems by the late Ada Isaac Menken, just published in London, is dedicated by special permission, to Charles Dickens. The letter of the great novelist is published in this volume and is as follows:—"Gads Hill Place, Highgate-by-Rochester, Kent, Monday, October 21, 1867. Dear Miss Mencken, I shall have great pleasure in accepting your dedication. I thank you for the verses enclosed in your note. Many such little verses come to me, but few so pathetically written, and fewer still so modestly sent. Faithfully yours, CHAS. DICKENS."

Of the first poem, "Resurgam," we quote a passage to illustrate its style and scope:—
O level I waited—I waited years ago,
Once the blaze of a far-off edge of living love crept up my horizon, and promised a new moon of poetry.

A soul's full life!
A soul's full voice!
And promised that my voice should ring tracing shivers of rapt melody down the grooves of this dumb earth.

And promised that I should know the sweet sisterhood of the stars.
Promised that I should live with the crooked moon in her eternal beauty.
But a midnight swooped down to bridegroom the day.

The blinding abyss of that far off, echoes promise, shrank into a dream about that mocked the crying stars of my soul's unuttered song.

And so I died.
Died this unloved and unloved death,
Died alone in the young May night,
Died with my fingers grasping the white throat of a prayer.

In a poem entitled "Judith," occurs the following passage:—
Stand back, ye Philistines!
Practice what ye preach to me:
Ye are living, burning lives, and profanation to the garments which, with stately steps, ye sweep your marble palaces.

Stand back!
I am so Marston, waiting to kiss the hem of your garment.

The style of Walt Whitman, Ossian, and the Bible, is manifest throughout the book, and the tone of the whole indicates a noble nature thrust from its orbit.

Bursting of a Glacier.
A correspondent of one of the London papers gives the following account of a singular occurrence at Chamounix, Savoy, on the 23d of July.

At ten minutes to five a dark cloud overshadowed the valley of Chamounix, a peal of thunder was heard, and then a continuous roar that awakened every soul in the village, caused every eye to strain itself in the direction of the Aiguille Blanche. At this moment no sign could be seen of the cause of so much commotion. Presently a puff of smoke, as it so appeared on the crest of the mountain that supports the Glacier des Peleires, raised the cry that the glacier had burst, bringing with it part of the moraine that had kept it within bounds. The peasants of the valley were rushing to and fro, driving the cattle of the valley into safe quarters, and then all eyes were watching one of the most glorious and overwhelming sights the eye can behold to Chamounix could desire to see. My pen is too weak to describe the commotion this mighty avalanche created, every moment adding fuel to its course, tossing up clouds of spray, bringing with it pine trees, huge boulders, rude bridges, deserted chalets, until it reached the pretty Cascade du Dard when the noise was most deafening. The falling mass here filled the gully and gaining speed at every exertion, left the course the stream usually takes, and tearing down pine trees, opened an immense track, and overflowed the meadows and gardens of the Hotel Royal, destroying whole fields of barley and potatoes, and after spending its fury for twenty minutes on meadow and peasant land, this muddy mass formed itself into a large lake, which will remain some time to be regarded by tourists as an event that is very rare in the valley of Chamounix.

A MAN was taken out of his house in Leesburg one night last week and whipped. We protest against all riotous acts of this kind, and hope that it will not be repeated again. If this man has violated the law, we have a Court-house; let him be brought there.

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Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

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Will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
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All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron.

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